



UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
United States Patent and Trademark Office
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450
www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/540,104	06/20/2005	Frans Leenhouts	1217/206	1574
46852	7590	01/07/2008	EXAMINER	
LIU & LIU 444 S. FLOWER STREET, SUITE 1750 LOS ANGELES, CA 90071			NGUYEN, LAUREN	
		ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER	
		2871		
		MAIL DATE		DELIVERY MODE
		01/07/2008		PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/540,104	LEENHOUTS ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Lauren Nguyen	2871	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 19 November 2007.
 2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.
 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1-20 is/are pending in the application.
 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
 6) Claim(s) 1-20 is/are rejected.
 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
 10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
 a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114

1. A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on 11/19/2007 has been entered.

Response to Amendment

2. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1 and 11 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. **Claim 1-3, 8-13, and 18-19** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Akiyama et al. (US 6,577,360)** in view of **Onishi et al. (US 5,814,378)**.

5. With respect to **claim 1, Akiyama et al.** (figures 3 and 9) discloses a normally white super-twist nematic liquid crystal display device for multiplex operation, comprising:

- a liquid crystal cell (11) essentially comprising a liquid crystal layer, being sandwiched between a front and a rear substrate (1 and 2, figure 3);
- an at least partly reflective film (15), arranged in proximity to said rear substrate; and

- a front optical stack (12 and 17), arranged on a viewer's side of the front substrate, the stack comprising one or more optical films, wherein the front optical stack consists essentially of a polarizer (12) and an optional optical light scattering film (17).

Akiyama et al. discloses the limitations as shown in the rejection of **claim 1** above.

However, **Akiyama et al.** fails to teach the retardation of said liquid crystal layer being in the range of 500-750 nm. **Onishi et al.** (in at least column 12, lines 60-65 and column 13, lines 35-45) teaches the retardation of said liquid crystal layer being in the range of 500-750 nm (300-650 nm). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the retardation of the liquid crystal layer of the retardation of said liquid crystal layer being in the range of 500-750 nm with the teaching of **Onishi et al.** because such modification would achieve a brighter display. In addition, it has been held that where the general conditions of a claim are disclosed in the prior art, discovering the optimum or workable ranges involves only routine skill in the art. *In re Aller*, 105 USPQ 233. In the case where the claimed ranges "overlap or lie inside ranges disclosed by the prior art" a prima facie case of obviousness exists. *In re Wertheim*, 541 F.2d 257, 191 USPQ 90 (CCPA 1976); *In re Woodruff*, 919 F.2d 1575, 16 USPQ2d 1934 (Fed. Cir. 1990). See MPEP § 2131.05.

6. With respect to **claim 2**, **Onishi et al.** (in at least column 12, lines 60-65 and column 13, lines 35-45) discloses the retardation of said liquid crystal layer being in the range of 500 to less than 700 nm (300-650 nm).

7. With respect to **claim 3**, **Akiyama et al.** (figures 3 and 9) discloses said at least partly reflective film is a reflective film (15) enabling reflective operation of the display device.

8. With respect to **claim 8, Akiyama et al.** (figures 3 and 9) discloses said at least partly reflective film (15) is arranged in said rear optical stack (14, 15, and 16), essentially adjacent to said rear substrate.

9. With respect to **claim 9, Akiyama et al.** (figures 3 and 9) discloses the front optical stack includes only the polarizer (12) and the optical light scattering film (17, figure 9).

10. With respect to **claim 10, Akiyama et al.** (figures 3 and 9) discloses the front optical stack does not include a compensation film (figure 9).

11. With respect to **claim 11, Akiyama et al.** (figures 3 and 9) discloses a normally white super-twist nematic liquid crystal display device for multiplex operation, comprising:

- a first substrate and a second substrate (1 and 2, figure 3);
- a liquid crystal layer (3) disposed between the first and second substrate;
- an at least partly reflective film (15) supported by the second substrate; and
- a first optical stack (12 and 17) supported by the first substrate, comprising a polarizer (12) and an optical light scattering film (17), without a compensation film.

Akiyama et al. discloses the limitations as shown in the rejection of **claim 11** above.

However, **Akiyama et al.** fails to teach the retardation of said liquid crystal layer being in the range of 500-750 nm. **Onishi et al.** (in at least column 12, lines 60-65 and column 13, lines 35-45) teaches the retardation of said liquid crystal layer being in the range of 500-750 nm (300-650 nm). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the retardation of the liquid crystal layer of the retardation of said liquid crystal layer being in the range of 500-750 nm with the teaching of **Onishi et al.** because such modification would achieve a brighter display. In addition, it has been held that where the

general conditions of a claim are disclosed in the prior art, discovering the optimum or workable ranges involves only routine skill in the art. *In re Aller*, 105 USPQ 233. In the case where the claimed ranges "overlap or lie inside ranges disclosed by the prior art" a prima facie case of obviousness exists. *In re Wertheim*, 541 F.2d 257, 191 USPQ 90 (CCPA 1976); *In re Woodruff*, 919 F.2d 1575, 16 USPQ2d 1934 (Fed. Cir. 1990). See MPEP § 2131.05.

12. With respect to **claim 12, Onishi et al.** (in at least column 12, lines 60-65 and column 13, lines 35-45) discloses the retardation of said liquid crystal layer being in the range of 500 to less than 700 nm (300-650 nm).
13. With respect to **claim 13, Akiyama et al.** (figures 3 and 9) discloses said at least partly reflective film is a reflective film (15) enabling reflective operation of the display device.
14. With respect to **claim 18, Akiyama et al.** (figures 3 and 9) discloses said at least partly reflective film (15) is supported by the second substrate (2) on a side facing away from the first substrate (1).
15. With respect to **claim 19**, as applied to **claim 1** above, **Akiyama et al.** (figures 3 and 9) discloses the front optical stack includes only the polarizer (12) and the optical light scattering film (17, figure 9).
16. **Claims 4-5, 7, 14-15, 17** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Akiyama et al.** in view of **Onishi et al.**, further in view of **Kubo et al. (US 6,124,919)**.
17. With respect to **claim 4, Akiyama et al. in view of Onishi et al.** discloses the limitations as shown in the rejection of **claim 1** above. **Akiyama et al. in view of Onishi et al.** does not disclose said at least partly reflective film is a transflective film enabling transflective operation of the display device. **Kubo et al.** (figures 1, 3 and 7(a)-7(b); in at least column 10, lines 43-51)

discloses said at least partly reflective film (2) is a transflective film enabling transflective operation of the display device. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the light reflecting film of **Akiyama et al.** in view of **Onishi et al.** with the transflective film of **Kubo et al.** because such modification would enhance the brightness and obtain the image display having high contrast.

18. With respect to **claim 5**, as applied to **claim 4** above, **Akiyama et al.** (figures 3 and 9) discloses a rear optical stack, arranged on a back side of the liquid crystal layer, the stack comprising one or more optical films (14-16).

19. With respect to **claim 7**, **Kubo et al.** (as shown in figures 1, 3 and 7(a)-7(b)) discloses said at least partly reflective film (2) is arranged as an in-cell internal reflector between said front and rear substrate (1 and 2).

20. With respect to **claim 14**, **Akiyama et al.** in view of **Onishi et al.** discloses the limitations as shown in the rejection of **claim 11** above. **Akiyama et al.** in view of **Onishi et al.** does not disclose said at least partly reflective film comprises a transflective film enabling transflective operation of the display device. **Kubo et al.** (figures 1, 3 and 7(a)-7(b); in at least column 10, lines 43-51) discloses said at least partly reflective film (2) comprises a transflective film enabling transflective operation of the display device. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the light reflecting film of **Akiyama et al.** in view of **Onishi et al.** with the transflective film of **Kubo et al.** because such modification would enhance the brightness and obtain the image display having high contrast.

21. With respect to **claim 15**, **Akiyama et al.** (figures 3 and 9) discloses a second optical stack supported by the second substrate, comprising one or more optical films (14-16).

22. With respect to **claim 17**, **Kubo et al.** (as shown in figures 1, 3 and 7(a)-7(b)) discloses said at least partly reflective film (2) is supported by the second substrate on a side facing the first substrate (1 and 2).

23. **Claims 6, 16, and 20** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Akiyama et al.** in view of **Onishi et al. and Kubo et al.**, further in view of **Maruyama et al. (US 2002/0093612)**.

24. With respect to **claim 6**, as applied to **claim 5** above, **Akiyama et al.** (figures 3 and 9) **in view of Onishi et al.** discloses said rear optical stack comprises a rear polarizer (14). **Akiyama et al. in view of Onishi et al.** does not disclose a compensation film being arranged between the rear polarizer and the liquid crystal cell. **Maruyama et al.** (figure 12; in at least paragraph 0064) teaches a compensation film (44) being arranged between the rear polarizer and the liquid crystal cell (43 and 42b). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the rear optical stack of **Akiyama et al. in view of Onishi et al.** with the compensation film of **Maruyama et al.** because such modification would suppress the bright block image and enhance the contrast of the display.

25. With respect to **claim 16**, **Akiyama et al.** (figures 3 and 9) **in view of Onishi et al.** discloses said rear optical stack comprises a rear polarizer (14). **Akiyama et al. in view of Onishi et al.** does not disclose a compensation film. **Maruyama et al.** (figure 12; in at least paragraph 0064) teaches a compensation film (44). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the rear optical stack of **Akiyama et al. in view of Onishi et al.** with the compensation film of **Maruyama et al.** because such modification would suppress the bright block image and enhance the contrast of the display.

26. With respect to **claim 20**, **Akiyama et al.** (figures 3 and 9) discloses a normally white super-twist nematic liquid crystal display device for multiplex operation, comprising:

- a first substrate and a second substrate (1 and 2, figure 3);
- a liquid crystal layer (3) disposed between the first and second substrate;
- an at least partly reflective film (15) supported by the second substrate on a side facing away from the first substrate; and
- a first optical stack (12 and 17) supported by the first substrate, comprising a polarizer (12) and an optical light scattering film (17), without a compensation film.

However, **Akiyama et al.** fails to teach the retardation of said liquid crystal layer being in the range of 500-750 nm and a single compensation film supported by the second substrate.

Onishi et al. (in at least column 12, lines 60-65 and column 13, lines 35-45) teaches the retardation of said liquid crystal layer being in the range of 500-750 nm (300-650 nm). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the retardation of the liquid crystal layer of the retardation of said liquid crystal layer being in the range of 500-750 nm with the teaching of **Onishi et al.** because such modification would achieve a brighter display. In addition, it has been held that where the general conditions of a claim are disclosed in the prior art, discovering the optimum or workable ranges involves only routine skill in the art. *In re Aller*, 105 USPQ 233. In the case where the claimed ranges "overlap or lie inside ranges disclosed by the prior art" a prima facie case of obviousness exists. *In re Wertheim*, 541 F.2d 257, 191 USPQ 90 (CCPA 1976); *In re Woodruff*, 919 F.2d 1575, 16 USPQ2d 1934 (Fed. Cir. 1990). See MPEP § 2131.05.

Maruyama et al. (figure 12; in at least paragraph 0064) teaches a single compensation film (44) supported by the second substrate. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the rear optical stack of **Akiyama et al. in view of Onishi et al.** with the compensation film of **Maruyama et al.** because such modification would suppress the bright block image and enhance the contrast of the display.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Lauren Nguyen whose telephone number is (571) 270-1428. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F, 7:30-5:00 EST.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, David Nelms can be reached on (571) 272-1787. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

Lauren Nguyen

December 07, 2007

Andrew Schechter
ANDREW SCHECHTER
PRIMARY EXAMINER